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WHOLE No. 2451.

CZAR CONSULTS THE SPIRIT WORLD ON STATE POLICY

Interesting Glimpses of the World's Affairs Through the Agency of Associated Press.

Mrs. McKinley's Tournament Prize---Argentine Schools---Amending Football Rules---Reminiscence of Meyerling---Knocked Out by Fitzsimmons---Acre Incident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A curious story regarding the Czar, who, as is well known, has of late years taken a great interest in spiritualism, comes from St. Petersburg through private sources, says the Tribune's London correspondent. This story is to the effect that The Hague conference was the direct result of a spiritualistic seance, at which, having received a call, Emperor Nicholas was told that it was his duty to bring about peace in the world.

Mrs. McKinley's Prize.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Mrs. McKinley has given a prize to be contested for at the progressive euchre to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Alumnae of St. Joseph's Academy, of this city, on the evening of January 7th.

Argentine Schools.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Twenty-five women school teachers went from the United States to the Argentine republic a few years ago for the purpose of introducing American educational methods into that country. The result is that the schools of the great republic of the south are now modeled upon the system born and developed here. As a further result, Argentina has sent James H. Fitzsimmons, director of the National School of Commerce, of Buenos Ayres, as a special commissioner to the United States to make a study of the latest school methods, to buy school supplies and to engage seven competent educators as directors of the new normal schools that are to be opened next year.

Mr. Fitzsimmons has been in consultation with Mayor Low and with Superintendent Maxwell of the New York schools and from both of them received promises of assistance in making his mission a success. He will visit Washington for a conference with the Argentine minister. Before returning to South America he will make a tour of the United States, studying the common school systems in the various States. He will also visit the Universities where thirty Argentine youths are being educated at the expense of their government.

Reminiscence of Meyerling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The body of Harris Tranquiline, the cab driver who drove Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and was a witness to the nobleman's murder, in Meyerling, Austria, in 1889, will be removed to Vienna after having lain in potter's field on Ward's island, since 1895.

Tranquiline died in the insane asylum at Ward's island in May, 1895, after having lived in this country since the time he was hurried here two weeks after his master's death, his pockets filled with gold.

In Vienna Tranquiline won the friendship of the Crown Prince Rudolph by his remarkable presence, his conviviality and his courteous manners. He was known as "Baron Shan" and was present at the Meyerling castle on the fatal night of January 30, 1889, when his master and the Baroness Vetsera met their tragic death.

Hurried to this country by the imperial family in their efforts to hush up the scandal, he became a favorite among the Austrians of the East Side. Tranquiline after losing his money, became a patient at Bellevue Hospital and later was sent to the Ward's island asylum to die. It was on his death bed that he told of the details of the famous double tragedy.

Amending Football Rules.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It is asserted by persons usually well informed in such matters that the intercollegiate football rules committee will have to abolish mass plays before the beginning of next season or, that failing such action on the part of the committee, the authorities of a number of the universities will take such steps that the framers of the rules will be forced to legislate against the close formation method of attack. A statement to this effect was made recently by the president of an eastern university and since that it has become known that various college authorities have had considerable correspondence regarding the objections to the present methods of play and that Chairman Walter Camp of the rules committee has written to the universities regarding the advisability of calling a meeting of the committee in January for revising the rules.

Those who run the faculty end of athletics in the colleges are, it is said, just about unanimous for a radical alteration of the rules. They say that the physical well-being of the young men committed to their charge, if nothing else, demands a change; that football, as it is played today, has come to be too much a contest involving mere brute force and that the injuries sustained in the game now are too serious and too numerous to permit of its continuance in its present form.

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ARBITRATION PENDING FOR THE VENEZUELAN

Minister Bowen Is Recalled to Washington to Present Castro's Case to the English and German Commission---Latest From the Caribbean.



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CARACAS, Jan. 8.—United States Minister Bowen has received orders to leave Venezuela for Washington to present the Venezuelan case to the British and German Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—United States Minister Bowen cables from Venezuela that President Castro is now willing to submit without further difficulty to The Hague conference settlement of the disputes between Venezuela and Germany, Great Britain and Italy. European advices indicate the willingness of both England and Germany to settle the matter amicably without invoking the machinery of The Hague tribunal, and it is therefore hoped that a settlement will be reached without formal arbitration. The latest proposal is that Minister Bowen and the British, German and Italian ambassadors at Washington act as a commission to settle the dispute.

THE PHILIPPINES TO HAVE A NATIVE CONSTABULARY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The House has passed the Philippine Constabulary bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines has reported favorably on the bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for the purchase by the government of animals for farming use for Filipinos who have lost their work-animals in the epidemic of rinderpest or "surra" which preceded the cholera outbreak.

Brewster Cameron, representing the Manila Chamber of Commerce, has been in Washington several weeks working in the interests of legislation for the Philippines and chiefly for this bill. Through the appropriation it is hoped to give agriculture in the Philippines a fresh start. By the restocking of the country with the water buffalo the rice plantations can again be worked on a large

(Continued on page 7.)



FARMING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DAVIDSON IS THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Queen Alexandra's Candidate, the Young Bishop of London, Is Not Chosen.

The King Prefers the Bishop of Winchester Who Comforted Queen Victoria in Her Last Illness---Succeeds Dr. Frederick Temple.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—King Edward today appointed as Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, who has been Bishop of Winchester since 1895.

The appointment of the aged Bishop to the highest office in the Church of England is the result of the King's good feeling for the prelate who attended and comforted Queen Victoria during her last moments. The Bishop was a favorite of the Queen and King Edward wished to advance him as a fitting reward for his untiring devotion to the throne.

There were three candidates for the position, the Bishops of Ripon, London and Winchester.

The Bishop of London, a radicalist in church matters, known as the Phillips Brooks of London, was a favorite of Queen Alexandra for the See of Canterbury, and court gossip declared that the Queen's influence would elect him. During his illness a few weeks ago the Queen sent one of her own nurses to attend him. In making the appointment of Bishop Davidson, the King is said to have been influenced against the Bishop of London because of his youth.

WITHDRAW OPPOSITION TO CUBAN RECIPROCITY

But Beet Sugar Men Ask That No More Concession Be Granted to Philippine Tobacco and Sugar Growers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The American Beet Sugar Association has passed resolutions withdrawing its opposition to Cuban reciprocity but recommending that the treaty be amended so that, during the period of five years covered by that instrument no sugar exported from Cuba shall be admitted to the United States at a reduced duty greater than twenty per cent of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of 1897. The Association also adopted resolutions protesting against unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippines by further tariff reductions.

Plague at Ensenada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Bubonic plague is causing much alarm in Mazatlan, Mexico, and Ensenada, Lower California. The port of Mazatlan is quarantined. There have been an alarming number of cases in both cities and the utmost precautions are being taken.

Both the American and Mexican governments are active in efforts to prevent the further spread of the disease, and vessels entering or leaving Mazatlan are subjected to the most rigid rules.

Drop in Refined Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The Western Sugar Refining Company has reduced the price of sugar twenty cents a hundred pounds. The drop is not explained. The refined article was recently raised to a top point and remained stationary for several weeks.

HAWAII'S AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

(Special to the Advertiser from Washington.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Congress has adjourned for the holiday recess and there is a general suspension of business of a legislative character at the Capitol. But before the adjournment some progress had been made with matters of particular interest to Hawaii.

First of all it may be said that the immigration bill, which caused a scare for those here who are looking after Hawaiian interests, is in more hopeful shape. There was a halt in its consideration several days before the Senate adjourned for the holidays. Good judges now regard it as doubtful whether it will pass at all and, if it should pass, the educational test will be eliminated. That can be said with pretty good assurance. Representative Shattuc, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Chairman of the House immigration committee and in a large sense the father of the present bill, told me day before yesterday that the bill was probably dead. He lamented that, for he is a firm believer in the provisions of the measure, although he warned its friends last winter that the educational test could never be pushed through the Senate at a short session of Congress. It is the educational test which has the most objectional provisions as far as Hawaii is concerned.

Mr. William Haywood, who has been working night and day to defeat the immigration bill, during the last three weeks, is feeling far more hopeful about it than heretofore. Several other incomplete matters of legislation are pending before the Senate, including the militia bill and the general staff bill will be interjected into the proceedings soon after the holidays. Then the statehood bill is dragging along, the Senate debating all those projects now before them, whenever there is opportunity aside from the routine business of the morning hour, which extends from noon till 2 p. m. That condition, while it cannot be made plain in detail, really favors the defeat of the immigration bill, as those who are informed on the mysteries of Senate procedure, all agree. The danger is by no means past but conditions are decidedly hopeful.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty will also, in all probability, become a subject of debate in the Senate sometime during January and that will tend to ward off immediate consideration of the immigration bill. While Hawaii may not particularly desire the ratification of that treaty its ratification is regarded here as of far less danger to Hawaiian interests than the passage of the educational test in the immigration bill.

THE CUBAN TREATY'S PROSPECTS.

On the surface it would seem as though the Cuban treaty would be ratified at an early date but, below the surface, there are many obstacles, which may delay it a long time or which may eventually defeat it altogether. The opposition to it from the beet sugar Senators is far less violent than was the case last summer but some of the Senators who are friendly to it insist that treaty of amity with Cuba, by which a coaling station will be assured, should first be framed and ratified by the Cuban Senate. When that is done, these Senators say, there will be time enough to ratify the reciprocity provisions. Then there is a formidable contingent in the House of Representatives who are organizing to force the Senate to allow the House to pass upon the treaty also. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the speaker of the next House, is one of those who claims that the Senate has no constitutional power to undertake the reduction of tariff schedules without the sanction of the House. The disposition is to force the constitutional question to the front and have it tested by the courts, if the Senate should persist in its program. These and still other details may, perhaps, block the ratification of the treaty and, possibly, defeat it altogether. The attitude of the Cuban House of Representatives in opposing the cession of any land for a coaling station is causing some concern in Congress, where the land for a coaling station is generally regarded as of more importance to us than the cut in tariff schedules.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR PIONEER.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report on a bill to grant American registry for the Pioneer, the steamer which was built in Germany for Hackfeld and Company.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE CLAIMS BILL.

Good progress is being made on the fire claims bill. As I telegraphed by the Nippon Maru several days ago, it was passed in the Senate without debate. Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, brought the bill up one afternoon, when the Senate was in quiet mood and nobody apparently disposed to talk and oppose. The bill slipped through as easily as though it had been a measure to increase a pension for some veteran from \$8 to \$17 a month instead of an appropriation of \$1,000,000. It remains now for the House to act and the chances are promising.

Representative Hamilton, of Mich., the acting chairman of the House committee on territories, told me a few days ago that the bill would probably come out of the committee with a favorable report. The sub-committee is still laboring with the subject but nothing further will be done until after the holidays. Mr. J. G. Pratt is watching the measure carefully but is hopeful. He has yet to determine the attitude of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, whose opposition to the measure on the floor would be serious, although, perhaps, not fatal to it.

There will be a cessation in activity in behalf of all Hawaiian matters here for quite a couple of weeks, when Congress assembles again. A coal famine at the Capital is the item of chief general interest but the Venezuelan controversy is keeping interest alive. There is no belief that there will be general warfare in the Caribbean right away and probably long before this letter reaches Honolulu, the new cable will tell of the completion of negotiations for arbitration.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, consisting of Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton, who visited the Territory of Hawaii during the summer, have made their report. They recommend:

- PASSAGE OF THE KOHALA DITCH BILL.
- PAYMENT OF THE FIRE CLAIMS.
- CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF HAWAII IN TWO DISTRICTS WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT HONOLULU AND HILO.
- IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF THE LAND LEASE SYSTEM.
- THE SALE OF PUNCHBOWL AND KAPIOLANI LANDS TO THE PRESENT SUB-LESSEES.
- TREASURY CONTROL OF ALL LEPEERS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE MAINLAND, AT MOLOKAI.
- A BOUNTY OF FOUR CENTS ON HAWAIIAN-GROWN COFFEE.
- HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING A BREAK-WATER FOR HILO.
- CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.
- LIGHTHOUSES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL CONTROL.
- LAND AND FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS.
- IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

E. G. WALKER.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Eight men were killed and five injured in a train collision on the Pennsylvania railroad.

KNOX ASKS CONGRESS TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Attorney-General Knox has made his first move for legislation to control the trusts. He has dispatched identical letters to Senator Hoar and Representative Littlefield, chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary respectively, suggesting legislation against corporations giving or receiving advantages which enable discriminative prices to be made. He especially urges such action against the common carriers. He thinks present laws insufficient but urges caution in the development of legislation that will correct the trust abuses.

Mr. Knox holds strong views on the trust question. He believes



ATTORNEY-GENERAL P. C. KNOX WHO ASKS CONGRESS TO LEGISLATE AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

that trusts should be regulated by law and that those which furnish products consisting of the necessities of life should be forced to regularly and reasonably supply the public needs.

In a speech recently he stated that he considered that the chief evils of the trusts were: "Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers, for corporate management, tendency to monopoly, and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist."

Senator Cullom introduced a bill on Dec. 2nd to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, the amendment providing that interstate commerce in articles produced by trusts be prohibited, the penalty for violations being a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

The non-contiguous territory of the United States is supplying a large and growing market to the producers and manufacturers of the U. S. The October statement of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the shipments of merchandise from the U. S. to Porto Rico in the ten months ending with October, 1902, amounted to practically \$10,000,000—a million dollars a month—against 6 1/2 millions in the corresponding months of last year. To the Philippines the shipments in the ten months ending with October were over four million dollars, against a little over three millions in the corresponding months of last year, and two and three-fourths in the same months of 1900. To the Hawaiian Islands the collection of statistics of shipments was only resumed with the month of June, and the figures therefore do not cover the ten months' period as is the case in the commerce with Porto Rico and the Philippines; but the annual shipments from the U. S. to the Hawaiian Islands are estimated at about \$20,000,000 per annum. To Alaska, the record of shipments was begun with June, and amounted during the four months ending with October to nearly \$3,000,000. The figures at hand for these four non-contiguous territories—Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska—indicate that they will furnish during the year about to end a market for about \$40,000,000 worth of the products of the U. S., chiefly agricultural and manufactured products.

On the import side the report of the Bureau of Statistics indicates that these island territories are also contributing largely to the growing demand of the United States for tropical products. In the ten months ending with October, the shipments from Hawaii to the United States amounted in round terms to twenty-one million dollars, and those from Porto Rico to the United States to nearly nine millions, against six and one-half millions in the corresponding months of last year; while from the Philippines the receipts were over seven million dollars and from Alaska over eight million dollars, in the four months ending with October. These figures indicate that the annual contribution of tropical products by the tropical territory under the control of the United States will amount in the present year to about forty-five million dollars, and that the receipts of merchandise from Alaska will amount to fifteen million dollars, making the total receipts of merchandise from the non-contiguous territory nearly or quite sixty million dollars in value, and the shipments from the United States to that territory forty million dollars.

The principal articles received from the territory in question are: from Hawaii, sugar, amounting in the ten months ending with October to six hundred and forty-five million pounds valued at twenty million dollars; from Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, amounting to six and a half million dollars, and tobacco, nearly two millions; from the Philippines manila hemp, amounting in value to over seven million dollars in the ten months ending with October; from Alaska, salmon, amounting to nearly seven and a half million dollars in the four months ending with October.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—The Norwegian bark Prince Albert, in command of Captain Hansen, was wrecked off the Washington coast today, while coming through a gale in an effort to find Cape Flattery. Eighteen lives were lost. Only two of the crew were saved.

The bark is reported to have left Capetown, South Africa, for Puget Sound on Nov. 10th, and she had made a record passage.

The Prince Albert was a vessel of 1498 tons and was bound to the Sound for a cargo of lumber which she would have taken to Port Pirie, South Australia.

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

From Scott, Kihel, to the Advertiser.
KIHIL, Jan. 6.—No person injured. Woodwork at top of shaft caught fire with building. Closed mouths of both shafts with heavy boards and earth. Cannot say how deep shaft is burnt. Building and small oil tank destroyed in one hour. Cause of oil action unaccountable. Can begin pumping again in three months.

THE JURY ACQUITS IN MARRIOTT CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Thomas H. Williams, Jr., and Truxton Beale have been acquitted of the murderous assault on Frederick Marriott, editor of the News-Letter. The two men called at the house of Mr. Marriott, who admitted them. Williams then opened fire wounding Marriott twice. Marriott had, in his paper, slandered Miss Marie Oge, Mr. Beale's fiancée.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—Great Britain has protested against Russian warships being allowed by Turkey to pass through the Dardanelles. She insists that the permission granted for Russian warships to pass the straits should be revoked or that she should immediately be granted similar privileges.

The protest and alternate demand has caused excitement as it is said that the other powers will join Great Britain in demanding that the Dardanelles be thrown open. Russia is irritated because of this demand and a diplomatic contest will be waged over the matter even if nothing worse occurs.

The Dardanelles are Turkey's battlements and many believe that if Russia is allowed to maintain a right to pass them that a partition of the Turkish empire may ultimately result. Turkey's navy is old and useless and unable to protect the capital, Constantinople, so that if Russia can send vessels of war through the Dardanelles, on through the Sea of Marmora, and then on past the capital and through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea she will have Turkey absolutely at her mercy. This is the only entrance to the Black Sea, and Russia can hold a big fleet there.

The famous Dardanelles form a long, tortuous and narrow passage, swept by a strong current. Their average width is only two miles and at the narrowest point the channel is only one thousand yards broad. The land on either side is covered with forts and forms a magnificent defense for Constantinople from the sea and the only danger to the capital would be in allowing war vessels to get through and then take the city which is exposed on the shore of the Sea of Marmora.

Centuries ago the Turks realized the importance of the Dardanelles and accordingly took steps to fortify their position there. As early as 1453 forts were built and they have been replaced with modern armament frequently since that time.

Back in 1809 England recognized the Sultan's right to exclude the warships of foreign nations from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, but it was not until 1841 that the other great powers joined with her. Fearful of Russian influence in the Ottoman empire, England, France, Prussia and Austria began to take an active interest in the Eastern situation. The result of their intervention was a treaty between them, Turkey and Russia, drawn up in 1840 and 1841 by which all the powers agreed to observe the right of the Porte to exclude from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus the warships of foreign nations. This principle was reaffirmed in the Treaty of Paris in 1856 and has been reaffirmed by the powers in every treaty drawn up between them since.

The United States was not a party to any of these treaties and had always maintained its right to send men-of-war through the straits. In 1856 the U. S. frigate Wabash ran through the straits, past the forts, and up to Constantinople, the commander claiming his right to do so since his government was not a party to the treaties. The Porte received him in a not unfriendly manner but did not abate the Turkish claim to exclude the war vessels of all nations.

By permitting the Russians to pass their vessels through the Sultan has given away his birthright and serious trouble may thus be brought about, as Russia must have wielded tremendous influence in order to get him to concede.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The General Staff Bill of the War Department was passed by the House today.

The bill creates a General Staff for the army similar in a few ways to those of Germany and France but differing in many respects owing to the different forms of government in the three countries. The General Staff is created as a department of the army which will overlook the entire field of existing and possible military operations. Its duty will be to know all possible points of military conditions in all countries, their geography and defenses, and matters which would come up should we go to war with any foreign power.

This bill does not provide for an increase of the number of officers or men in the army. There is to be a Chief of Staff who will be selected from the senior officers of the army by the President. The office of Lieutenant General commanding will end with Gen. Miles' incumbency. The other members of the general staff are to be selected from officers of the army and all will work as one great bureau, serving terms in it of a certain length.

The General Staff is so designed that the President and Secretary of War may have the advice and counsel of the best military experts that can be given them by the Chief of Staff, whom the President himself will select from among the general officers of the army and supporting the chief of staff will be a board of military experts.

In this way the President and Secretary of War may be given the information necessary for an intelligent and efficient administration of the army. The bill also serves to accentuate in a general way the subordination of the military to the civil authority. It is expected to clear up many of the present evils of army organization and by doing away with confusion allow army work to be performed in the best possible way.

The General Staff will probably constitute a body of men of mature years who in future military operations will insure intelligent work on well-laid plans and perfect combinations of effort against any possible enemy of the United States.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—In a lengthy message to the Legislature on its opening today Governor William Stone reviews the disastrous effects of the coal strike on Pennsylvania's industries and urges that a law be passed compelling compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties.

During the height of the coal strike the Governor tried his best to settle it by arbitration but failing, it was difficult at times to know whether he was on the side of the miners or on the side of the operators. He ordered out the entire militia of the state to protect non-union miners and mine property during the time that the strike was on and many miners condemned him for this action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In closing his stormy administration as Governor of the State of California, Henry T. Gage today sent a long message to the Legislature in which he says a few plain things. He reiterates his former official assertion that there had been no bubonic plague in San Francisco. In very strong language he scores Dr. J. J. Kimyoun, the marine hospital service official in charge of the port who declared that the outbreak was bubonic plague. He calls attention to the great injury that has been done throughout the United States and in foreign ports to San Francisco owing to the marine doctor declaring that San Francisco was an infected port as bubonic plague existed.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The joint reply of the powers to President Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was given today. A settlement may possibly be reached without arbitration. The powers do not abandon any reservations contained in the original proposals.

TO WORK AGAINST CHANGES

Business Men to Take Up Two Fights.

Honolulu will not sit idle while Congress considers the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, but steps have already been taken looking to the bringing to the notice of the friends of the Islands at Washington the points which bear the approval of the investigating Senators, but which here are believed to make for the worst possible future of the Territory.

Vice President Cooke yesterday afternoon issued a call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held this morning, at which steps will be taken to bring to the attention of the National legislature the many arguments against the carrying out of the entire program of the sub-committee, and President Macfarlane, of the Merchants' Association will, during the day, call a meeting of that body to swing its influence into line with the older organization. The cable will be called into play and the protests of the business community will be speedily laid before the men upon whose action will rest the decision upon subjects which are considered vital by the people.

Without exception, almost, the men who have to do with the business of the Territory are amazed by the report of the committee as outlined in the cablegrams to the Advertiser. While many of them will not publicly discuss the subject until they have before them the whole matter in the form of the report to the parent committee, others there are who think the few recommendations of benefits for the Territory are more than overshadowed by the blows at commerce and industry concealed in the recommendations as to lands and lepers.

C. M. Cooke said that he considered that the recommendations as to lands, if carried into law by Congress, would paralyze the industry through which the Islands thrive. He continued: "There can be no other feeling among the business men of the Islands than that the system which has been carefully evolved here is for the best interest of all. The conditions are so different here from what they are in the mainland territories and states, that no superficial inquiry can determine the best plan for the holding and distribution of the land. The system of leases under which the sugar estates hold the lands which they make tillable through bringing water upon them is one which is of benefit both to the industry and the Territory, and to wipe it out would mean the return of much of the land to the desert."

"It would be an outrage for the United States to make this country a dumping ground for the lepers of the entire nation. It would place a stigma upon the land which would never be removed and there would be for all time a fear on the part of the people of the mainland that if they came here they would be in danger of contamination. It would be disastrous."

"The recommendation of the committee as to the coffee bounty, if it should become law, would mean a revival of that industry; and the improvement of the harbors and taking over of the system of lighthouses would be an aid to commerce. The payment of the fire claims is to be taken as an expression of favor to the people here, and, speaking generally, the other recommendations are good ones."

President Macfarlane of the Merchants' Association was highly indignant over the pronouncement of the sub-committee relating to the leprosy matter. He said:

"To brand Hawaii as the National lazaretto would mean that we might as well give over all plans for the attraction here of tourists, for they would not come willingly to a place which is known as the dumping ground for those unfortunate. Not only that, but it would be a terrible thing for the people now at Molokai to be turned over to the mercies of officials alien to their race and unfamiliar with their habits and history. The lepers of Mo-

lokal are the wards of Hawaii. They have the best of care possible, and to mix with them Anglo-Saxon lepers would mean disorder, even riots, all the time. They would be dissimilar in tastes and habits, and there would be, as a result, continual trouble."

"On the subject of the lands, I can say only that I endorse everything that was said before the committee by Governor Dole. The system of land laws here, it seems to me, has grown up under conditions which have rendered them necessary and they cannot be wiped out without producing great distress. There would be much trouble in adjusting the country to conditions such as obtain in the United States, and I fear that it would cripple the main industry of the country."

"It is gratifying to hear that the committee favors the payment of the fire claims, for I was exceedingly careful in submitting the testimony desired on that point. The other recommendations would tend to improve the conditions here very much."

W. M. Giffard, of Irwin & Co., said that he had pronounced views upon the matter of the land system. "I believe that the recommendation for investigations of the land and forestry questions in the Islands should come first, and I am sure that a committee sent here for simply that purpose, without politics entering in, would result in a satisfactory solution. The carrying out of the plans of the committee as to the lands and leases would seriously cripple the sugar industry, which is the leading one of the country. It would be fatal to some of the plantations and the lands would be of no service to settlers, if they should be cut up."

"The proposal to bring lepers here would be an outrage upon the community. The people do not want it. They have spoken, and the defeat of Wilcox was due in no small part to his advocacy of this very plan. It would bring a discordant element into the settlement, and the result would be far from satisfactory. The bounty for Hawaiian coffee would result in stimulating the industry, and the provision for harbor improvements and the Federal control of lighthouses would mean a great deal for the shipping interests. In general the recommendations are for the good of the people, but the two mentioned offset any other possible good that might come from all the others."

"I cannot discuss the subject at length until I have seen the report," said F. M. Swanzy, "but I cannot feel that the recommendations as now given are very much at variance with the opinions expressed by the members of the commission while here. I think, in general, the recommendations for the fire claims, the coffee bounty, the lighthouses and harbors are in the right line, but radical changes in system, like those implied by the taking away from local control of the lands and the cessation of the lease system, would work ill to the interests of the business community."

Alexander Isenberg, president of the Sugar Planters' Association, was of the opinion that there could be no good from the land and leper recommendations. He said, on the latter subject: "There is a feature which must not be lost to sight. There would be no tourists come to Hawaii, if it was known that lepers were being brought down from the mainland. The people who travel would avoid lines of transportation which were even supposed to carry lepers. There would have to be a special ship to bring them, for the regular lines could not do so. The knowledge of the fact that Hawaii had been turned into a lazaretto would work incalculable harm. I cannot understand why there should be such radical recommendations as to the land system, as it would work injury to every vested interest."

George B. Robertson, manager of Brewer & Co., said that the two points, lepers and lands, were to be regretted, as either one would mean troubles for the Islands. The transfer of the land system would result in much hardship to the plantations, he said, and the bringing of lepers here would result in the branding of the Islands as a leper settlement, and this would be extremely detrimental.

Henry Waterhouse said he thought there could be nothing but harm from the carrying out of the plans for land and leper changes, and he was hopeful that there would be no alterations in systems which had been reached after long trial of others.

F. A. Schaefer said it was to be regretted that the committee even thought of bringing lepers here. The land question was one upon which he wished further information.

CHIEF FEATURES OF WORLD'S NEWS

(Associated Press Mail Special.)
NEW YORK, December 29.—Prof. Carl Myers, a balloon maker of Frankfurt, has constructed an electrical aerial torpedo which is to be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, says a Utica (N. Y.) dispatch to the Herald.
The aerial torpedo flies like a thing of life, is driven by two aluminum screw blades making 2,000 revolutions a minute and rotated by an electric

BRILLIANT PAGEANT OF VICEROY LORD CURZON

DELHI, India, Dec. 29.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, made his state entry into the capital of the Moguls today. This constituted the official opening of the Durbar held to celebrate the accession of King Edward as Emperor of India.

It was a splendid pageant, probably unparalleled in its magnificence. At the head of the elephant procession rode Lord and Lady Curzon on the State "grand tusker" twelve feet high, the largest elephant in India. Their howdah was decked with gold and silver and the elephant itself was almost hidden beneath a gold-worked saddle-cloth. Surrounding them were footmen in scarlet and gold liveries and bearing massive silver staves. The Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward, and the Duchess of Connaught followed. Their elephant was equally gorgeously caparisoned. Then, in order of precedence, came the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore and other ruling chiefs, seventy in all, their huge elephants forming a line over a mile in length. This glittering procession started from the railroad station, preceded by dragoon guards and artillery, the Viceroy's escort, and by heralds and trumpeters. The route was entirely lined by British and native troops. From the saluting battery, posted at the fort commanding the Lapore gate, guns thundered out a royal salute as the Viceroy passed with the heralds and trumpeters sounding at intervals spirited fanfares. The cortege passed in front of a line of 150 elephants carrying the brilliantly dressed retainers of the ruling chiefs. The colossal beasts all saluted by trumpeting and throwing their trunks in the air, presenting a truly imposing sight, and afterwards fell in line behind the official procession. Huge crowds of onlookers witnessed the spectacle, which, it is asserted, has never been surpassed in magnificence even in this country of Oriental splendor.

The heralds and trumpeters who followed the escort and immediately preceded the Viceroy, were conspicuous by the splendor of their attire. They were followed by the newly-constituted Imperial Cabinet corps comprising thirty Maharajahs. The excitement was at fever heat, the first elephant, with gold and silver howdahs of the staff officers, came in view and commenced to circle around the mosque. The first elephants in India passed in front of the Jumma Masjid, the steps of which were thronged with distinguished personages, including the Viceroy's American and British guests and the delegates from the colonies and from other parts of the Empire. The enormous animals shuffled slowly by, many of the massive howdahs of quaint and rich design being surmounted by magnificent canopies of gold-embroidered and bejeweled tapestry. The bodies of the animals were almost hidden by their trappings of crimson, purple and gold. Bands of gold encircled their trunks, golden bracelets were on their ankles, gold and silver bells were hanging from their neck chains and their heads were painted and decorated in every conceivable color. The mahouts were clad in the brightest attire, as were the attendant spearmen who marched by the elephants' side.

In the rear of the procession rode General Lord Kitchener, the Commander in Chief of India, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and followed by the heads of provinces, with escorts of Indian cavalry and tribal leaders from beyond the border line. Down the main street moved the cortege through lines of saluting soldiers and excited, surging, salaaming throngs of natives; through the ancient city with the balconies and housetops teeming with life and through the Moree gate into the open park beyond. There, after a four-mile march, the elephants of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught halted side by side, and the pageant was concluded with the great princes filing by, their elephants trumpeting a salute.

The Viceroy was in state uniform, Lady Curzon was dressed in grey, the Duke of Connaught had on a field marshal's uniform and the Duchess of Connaught was attired in blue. They received a flattering welcome at all points.

The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught subsequently drove to the main camp.

The roads, after the passage of the procession, presented a scene of chaos, as the camel carriages, mule carts, landaus, bicycles and bullock carts pressed onward in strange confusion. There were many breakdowns and many hours elapsed before the people were able to return to their homes.

motor, which obtains its power from an ordinary incandescent lighting current of 110 volts. The movements are directed by two aeroplanes acting as rudders, moving the vessel up or down, right or left, in circles, spirals, or cyclids, as a bird flies.

All these evolutions are under the control of the distant operator, who moves an index over contact points on a dial switchboard, to which the vessel instantly responds.

Saxony's Elopement Princess.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The request to dissolve the marriage of the Crown Prince of Saxony has not yet been received at the Vatican, according to advices from Rome received by the World. It is also said the request will be refused if it is made, because there is absolutely no canonical ground for the annulment of the marriage.

The Pope, greatly grieved at the scandal, is reported to have dispatched to the Emperor of Austria a letter expressing deep condolence.

The Maine in Commission

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—The new battleship Maine was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard today. She was turned over to Captain Lentz, who will command her.

It is thought the new fighter will be manned, coaled and provisioned as quickly as possible and sent to the West Indies to take part in the maneuvers under Admiral Dewey. The full complement of men for the Maine will be 550.

Lemon Juice for Typhoid.

CHICAGO, December 29.—That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid fever germs in water is authoritatively announced by the Chicago Health Department, after careful experiments extending over the last three days.

One teaspoonful of juice to half a glass of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have invariably produced the same result—every germ was killed. This confirms the announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician, that lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid.

Humbert Family in Prison.

PARIS, December 29.—The members of the Humbert family, who were recently arrested in Madrid in connection with the great safe frauds in this city, arrived at Orleans railroad station here at 7:40 o'clock this morning. There was no demonstration. The prisoners were conducted to the Conciergerie prison.

The arrival of the fugitives was void

of sensational incidents, as the French police had chosen an hour for their return here when Paris was only half awake. The crowd at the railroad station was comparatively small, but a large force of police and soldiers, mounted and on foot, was drawn up in front of the station and guarded all the street approaches in order to prevent the possibility of a popular demonstration. A number of chief functionaries of the Prefecture were on hand to personally superintend the prisoners' arrival. The men and women of the Humbert party were kept separate during the trip from Madrid to Paris, and they were brought from the train in two separate parties. The women came first, leaning on the arms of officers. Mme. Humbert was dressed in black and was veiled, but was readily recognizable by her stout figure. Her young daughter Eva was the most pathetic looking of the women. Mme. Humbert was followed by her sister Marie, who did not show the bravado that she exhibited at Madrid, but was pale, and appeared disconsolate. Frederick Humbert, Madame Humbert's husband, looked completely broken down. Roumain d'Aurillac and his wife, Emile, maintained the calm, defiant attitude they had shown throughout. M. d'Aurillac still wore a Spanish beard, which had served him as a disguise.


The party passed through double lines of police to the carriages in waiting. Detachments of mounted police officers surrounded the vehicles, which were driven at a rattling pace through the gathering crowds to the Conciergerie, where minute preparations had been made to receive the prisoners. The return of the Humberts to Paris is the absorbing topic for discussion throughout the city, indeed throughout France, as no event since the return of Dreyfus has aroused such intense interest. All classes of society are equally interested, as the Humberts' operations were so colossal and so interwoven with some of the foremost personages of France, that their return was viewed with apprehension. Crowds from all parts of the city were ready to assemble at the station and give the prisoners a disorderly reception, but the secrecy of the police baffled the plans of the mobs and permitted the Humberts to be landed silently and swiftly inside the grey walls of the prison.

The public had doubted the sincerity of the Government in ever attempting to bring back the fugitives, owing to the political and social shock which was sure to follow, but the arrival of the prisoners is now generally accepted as showing the purpose of the authorities to spare no means for the prosecution

and punishment of the accused. The plans for the prosecution of the Humberts have not yet been announced. Owing to the belief of the authorities that Eva Humbert was the innocent victim of her mother's operations, they proposed to entrust her to the custody of her grandmother, Mme. Gustave Humbert.

Governor Ivanhoff, telegraphing to the Czar from Andijan, says: "The garrison and population of An-

BE A MAN!



Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm, and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

Weatherproof Cold Water Paint MAGNITE

The Best Fire Resisting Paint Made

Especially Designed for use in and about
Public Buildings, Hospitals,
Factories, Hotels, Breweries,
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A FINE SANITARY PAINT,
Taking the place of Oil Paint in many cases
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Manufacturer's Shoe Co., LIMITED

STYLISH SHOES

Fall Styles are now ready.
Styles you could never buy except
made to order, before now.

**THE
All America \$3.50 Shoe**

Is the very best shoe on the market.
Made all styles and shapes.
Every pair guaranteed.
It's a pleasure to show them.

Andijan presented a touching picture three days after the catastrophe, praying for the Czar on his name-day amidst the ruins, beneath the gray, wintry heaven, unsheltered from the threatening snows."

MAY GOVERN HAWAII'S LANDS

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Binger Herman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has resigned and will be succeeded by William A. Richards, now the assistant commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Richards has been Governor of Wyoming and knows the needs of territories.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it cures that disease of all ages and cures it quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$10.00; Per Year, Foreign, \$12.00; Per Year, Foreign, \$12.00.

Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY SENATORS.

After three months of consideration of the evidence which was submitted to them, the members of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico have reached conclusions as to improvements in the administration of the laws of the Territory.

Of the many recommendations two must be regarded as most important in their bearing upon the future of the Territory. These concern the land laws and the leper question. The latter recommendation, that Molokai be made a national lazaretto, under control of the Marine Hospital service, is the Wilcox plan, the feature of the efforts of the Delegate which, when placed before the people of this Territory, had the most to do with the burial of his political aspirations under an unprecedented majority of ballots. The trend of the inquiry of the senators seemed to be in favor of the retention of the management of the unfortunate at home, and both Senators Mitchell and Foster before leaving here, declared their opposition to the plan which they have now endorsed, though it was always a feature of the thought of Burton.

Of the recommendations on the question of the lands there was a distinct foreshadowing in the course of questioning adopted. Each of the senators who were here had much to do with the public land system of the United States. The system is familiar to them and they seemed to be inclined to the belief that what was good enough for the western territories, with almost unlimited areas, must be good for this Territory. The inauguration of the federal system would mean the placing of the lands under control locally of an office whose two officials would comprise a local court for hearing causes, with appeal to Washington. The sale of the Punchbowl lands to the Portuguese is recommended to save to the occupants their improvements and homes.

The recommendations for the payment of the fire claims, the construction of harbor improvements, a four-cent bounty on coffee and federal control of the lighthouses are welcome aid to projects which are close to the people, and the municipal government idea is as firmly in mind here as at Washington. There will be opposition to some of the recommendations among the friends of Hawaii at Washington, and the end is not by any means reached.

GETTING TOURISTS.

No better work can be done to induce people to visit Hawaii than that which was noted yesterday in connection with the Raymond & Whitcomb Tourist agency. This organization, the American "Cook's," has offices in nearly all important cities and it issues attractive folders, advertising tourist resorts and giving low rates at which parties will be conducted to them and cared for while there. For Hawaii it has published an interesting booklet, with pictures, tens of thousands of which will be distributed where they will do the most good.

The advantage of working through such agencies as those of Raymond & Whitcomb, Cook's and the general passenger agencies of the railroad and steamship lines is two fold: Increased publicity and better rates for transportation. The agencies know where and how to reach and attract the public. They waste no advertising and send out no lecturers. But they get to the people through established offices where travellers go to ascertain routes and buy tickets; through magazines which reach the pleasure-seeking public and by means of pictures and advertising matter hung in depots. Secondly, a tourist agency or a railroad agency doing a regular business, can get rates for individuals and parties which could not be arranged for as well in any way within the reach of Honolulu commercial bodies. There are, furthermore, many people who prefer to travel in strange countries as the guests of a tourist agency, especially those who are travelling abroad for the first time.

Much money can be wasted in improvident methods of soliciting tourists, but money spent in providing literature to be distributed through reputable transportation agencies, usually accounts for itself, dollar for dollar.

The custom of binding the feet of young Chinese girls originated in a laudable desire on the part of husbands to keep their wives at home. It was regarded in ancient days as the best preventive of gadding. In time it became a mark of ladyhood. No doubt advanced Chinese in Honolulu mildly disapprove the custom but the girls and women adhere to it. Japan used to shave the eyebrows and blacken the teeth of wives to make the latter unacceptable to society "at large." The custom still obtains in remote districts of the chrysanthemum empire, but will eventually disappear. Tradition is stronger in China and it may be centuries before the small foot woman becomes a rara avis.

The special cablegram sent by the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, giving the recommendations of the Senatorial Commission which visited Hawaii last summer, was received early yesterday forenoon. For some unexplained reason the Associated Press did not include it in the afternoon service, so it appears as fresh news this morning. The value of keeping a special cable correspondent at the seat of the government is thus exemplified.

STRIKING AT HAWAII.

The cablegram from Washington announcing that the Senatorial Commission has recommended that Hawaii be made a national lazaretto should meet with instant response from the people of Hawaii.

No disease in the world is so dreaded as is leprosy. The knowledge that it exists here, even though segregated, has already done Hawaii untold injury; but if this Territory is made the leper station of the nation, Hawaii will become a by-word. It will be known as the "Leprosy Islands." Instead of its present name the "Paradise of the Pacific," it will be known as the "Hell of the Pacific," as the "Land of the Living Death," as a place to be shunned. For all time the words "Hawaii" and "Leprosy" will be linked together by bonds stronger than steel chains, for the supply of lepers will be never ending.

Hawaii has been crushing out the disease. Left to herself she will eventually eradicate it. With an ever fresh supply of victims poured in upon us, the hope that we will some day be free of the dread specter will be dashed, and we will look forward to an unending vista of human rottenness wending its way to defenseless Hawaii.

The commission has made some recommendations which, if enacted into law will be highly beneficial to us; but the whole of them put together—fire claims, bounty on coffee, harbor improvements, forestry preservation and all—do not begin to compensate for the damning curse that will be laid on Hawaii if the word "Leprosy" is branded across her fair name.

Of what value will be our efforts for tourist travel, when there is advertised to the world that every ship that sails to Hawaii is liable to have lepers on board, being transported to the national lazaretto?

What good will a bounty on Hawaiian coffee be to us, if the very word Hawaii is to become a synonym for the living death?

The recommendation of the committee is like a stab in the dark from one whom we had considered a friend.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Nottley will sail with some up before Judge Little at this term of court and a number of attorneys and the Nottley left for Hilo yesterday on that account.

The team from the Silverstons will engage in a cricket match Thursday afternoon with a local team. On Saturday they will play the Honolulu Association football team.

John K. Sumner is still reported very ill though he expects to be out soon. Mr. Sumner is at his home on Sumner's Island and physicians have advised against his removal.

The Camp McKinley artillerists are to begin target practice today with the mortars which arrived recently for their use. The target is to be set a target for this purpose today.

One of the victims of the Byron (Cal.) train wreck was Mrs. T. Miyazawa, formerly a Geisha dancer in Honolulu. She lately left here for the coast with her husband and two children. The children, as well as herself, were fatally burned.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Chester Doyle went to Ewa yesterday to prosecute a case of assault and battery against two Portuguese who had beaten a Chinaman. The men were convicted and the judge sentenced each to pay a fine of \$25.

An order was made yesterday by Judges De Bolt and Robinson assigning all the probate and equity cases to Judge Gear for the February term. As Judge Robinson will be in Hilo at the beginning of the next term Judge De Bolt will have to preside again.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A bill of exceptions on appeal was filed yesterday in the case of Cheong Kwai sentenced to prison for five years for assault.

The Supreme Court met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an adjournment out of respect to the late Bishop Gulistan. The argument was completed in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. Kaneohe Ranch Co.

The Hawaiians who were in the great sanitary fire of January 20, 1900, will celebrate the event with a luau at Relief Camp No. 1, on the evening of the anniversary of that day. The intention is to make the entertainment a home affair and every effort will be made to see that it is worthy of the occasion.

few years past, been granted to beet sugar growers and even to maple sugar growers. A pending bill would grant them to American-built ships. The principle is thoroughly national; and its application should not be restricted to one kind of a useful small industry over another kind.

LEPERS AND TRANSPORTATION LINES.

The land and ocean transportation lines have an interest in defeating the bill for the deportation of mainland lepers to Hawaii.

Tourists and other travellers are not likely to choose the vessels of a line known to be in the lazaretto business. Nor are people willing to travel on railroads which convey persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases. It is possible that, as common carriers, the lines could be compelled to accept such passengers so, in their own defence, it would be wise in them to urge their friends at Washington to secure the defeat of any measure based on the leper recommendations of the Mitchell Commission.

A stipulation has been filed in the water suit between the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company and the Walluku Sugar company that certain issues shall be tried before J. F. Brown as commissioner without the interference or assistance of lawyers. This action is recommended to the earnest attention of the court in the Sumner case.

Scalds are always painful and frequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. All druggists and grocers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold.

When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

Most people understand Scott's Emulsion is a great body builder—but it is equally good to allay inflammation and cure colds and violent coughing.

LAND FOR SUGAR CULTIVATION

The Honolulu Plantation has acquired the leasehold interest of two valuable tracts of sugar land at Moanalua from S. M. Damon, the leases having been filed this week at the registrar's office. One tract of land is leased by Mr. Damon for sixteen years at \$2200 per year. The tract comprises 117 acres. The second tract has 240 acres and the annual rental is \$4400. The plantation is not allowed to take any water from the land and it is to be used for cultivation only. There is a right given also to take coral lime rock and sand from adjoining lands.

School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK: Established 1872. Subsidized by the Government. Enlarged 1878. Frequenting hitherto by 1,191 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 13; of the Principal course, March 3, 1904.

The Direction:

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scolding, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Wason, Cape Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	100	38 1/4	38 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,125,000	100	44	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		
Honolulu	750,000	100	100 1/2	101
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		117 1/2
Kahuku	200,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	100		
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		
Kihikihi	150,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		114 1/2
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	100	4 1/4	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	14	100
Onoama	1,000,000	100		
Oonaka	500,000	100	11 1/2	12
Oonaka Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	100	10 1/2	10 3/4
Oonaka	150,000	100	1 1/2	1 3/4
Pasadena Sugar Plant.	5,000,000	100		
Pacific	50,000	100		230
Pala	250,000	100		
Popekoe	750,000	100		
Popekoe	2,750,000	100	91	92
Waioli	4,500,000	100		
Waioli	700,000	100	8	8 1/2
Waimanalo	500,000	100	57 1/2	
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	300,000	100		
Wilder S. S. Co.	600,000	100	102 1/2	110
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	85	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	69	72
Kahuku	150,000			
Kahuku	4,000,000			
BONDS				
Wm. Gort. & P. Co.			105	
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	10
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			104	
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	100
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	100
Wm. B. R. Co. & P. Co.			100	100

IN ARMS AGAINST LEPERS

Business Men Send Strong Cable Protest.

It was a second cable day yesterday, but instead of being given over to celebration of the fact that the cable was here, it was devoted by business men to the use of the wire to forward to Washington protests which they feared would be all too late for effect if sent in the usual course of delivery.

Every business body, the formal organizations of the parties and influential men of all shades of belief, joined in the transmission to men who will have to do with the settlement of questions affecting Hawaii, of messages which will, it is hoped, open their eyes to the unanimous opinion here that the time has not come for action as proposed in the forecast of the report of the sub-committee which spent a month in investigation, and left with one set of views, which seems to have been revolutionized by the lapse of time between their departure and their consideration of the points to be covered.

The Chamber of Commerce led in the fight against the proposals of the Senators that Hawaii should be made a dumping ground for the lepers of the nation and to revolutionize the land question. It was a very full and representative meeting of the chamber which was held at its rooms yesterday morning. The members assembled early and the discussions were sharp and pointed, so that at length when action was taken there was no doubting the earnestness of the men who had determined to show their feeling as opposed to the plans proposed by the Senators. The sentiment was crystallized into the following telegrams, which were sent forward during the afternoon.

"To Senator J. B. Foraker, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and

"Hon. William Knox, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories:
"Are informed Senate Committee recommends making Molokai National leper asylum.

"We protest against injustice of placing stigma on Hawaii.

"Territory able and willing to care for its own sick; others should do same.

"Ask your help to protect Hawaii from this wrong.

"C. M. COOKE,
"Vice President Chamber of Commerce.

"F. W. MACFARLANE,
"President Merchants' Association.

"A. GARTLEY,
"President Builders and Traders' Exchange.

"MATT HEFFERN,
"President Trades and Labor Council.

"CLARENCE CRABBE,
"Chairman Republican Central Committee.

"C. J. MCCARTHY,
"Chairman Democratic Central Committee."

(It was intended to have the Republican delegate-elect sign, but he was not in the city.)

"Commercial bodies of Hawaii urge that action on the Hawaiian land matters be delayed pending arrival of memorial protesting against transfer of government land to Federal control without further careful investigation.

"C. M. COOKE,
"Vice President Chamber of Commerce.

"F. W. MACFARLANE,
"President Merchants' Association.

"A. GARTLEY,
"President Builders and Traders' Exchange."

When the meeting was called to order Chairman Cooke announced that it was a special gathering, called for the purpose of taking action upon several matters in the report of the sub-committee of Senators, which had been called to the attention of the men in authority by members of the chamber. He said the principal question was one of the lepers, and he was of opinion that there might well be some discussion of the question. As soon as he had finished his statement J. P. Cooke, for the purpose of presenting the matter to the chamber, proposed the resolution as finally adopted. He said there had been some discussion as to

the propriety of bringing the land question with that of the lepers, and he was of the opinion that the two should be treated separately.

Bruce Cartwright said that the latter question was of sufficient importance to entitle it to have treatment by itself. The land matter was an important one, but it should be kept apart. J. P. Cooke said that he was of the opinion that immediate extension of the American land laws would work injury, but he hoped that the investigation would proceed as recommended by the sub-committee. The cablegram was approved and ordered sent.

E. D. Tenney said that in time it was more than probable that the American system would be extended to the islands, but this could not properly be done until there had been a definite conclusion as to the forest reservations, which would make it necessary that there should be careful and technical investigations.

F. A. Schaefer moved that a cablegram be sent urging that there be no action on lands at this session, and there were several other motions and amendments brought up, the whole matter being finally settled by the adoption of the amended motion that there be forwarded a cable urging delay until a memorial could be formulated, and that the message be forwarded at once by Messrs. Macfarlane, Schaefer, and Cooke.

During the discussion George R. Carter said that there was an idea on the mainland that there was a vast body of land here which had to be explored and surveyed and that inducements had to be offered to have it taken up. The Organic Act and the treaty of annexation as well, he said, provided that the lands should be held for the benefit of the people and there could be no one so much interested as those who live in the Territory. W. M. Giffard said that a cable telling that a memorial was coming would be best, and this met with the approval of the chamber.

On motion of W. G. Smith it was decided that the heads of the other bodies of the city should be asked to sign the memorial, and this was done.

The following committee was appointed to draft the memorial on the subject of the land laws: F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, and F. M. Swanzy. On motion of W. W. Diamond it was decided that a memorial on the leper question should be sent on, and Messrs. Diamond, Waterhouse, and Smith were named to draft the paper.

Mr. Macfarlane wanted to know if it would not be wise to ask the executive officers of the government to act in opposing the proposals, but it was decided that this would not be best, as the chamber and similar bodies would move at once.

It was decided that William Haywood should be notified of the messages, and thus informed of what was to be done in the premises. The meeting then adjourned for the sending of the messages. The men whose names were wanted were seen and agreed to sign, and later in the day the Planters' Association met and had the subject before them, giving their support to the plan.

REPUBLICANS ACT.

Some members of the Republican executive committee met during the day and at once decided to add their influence to the weight of the combined commercial bodies, sending the following cable to M. A. Hanna at Washington:

"Republican organizations protest against Federal supervision, and transfer of lepers from mainland.

"We insist on caring for our own afflicted. It is our privilege and duty.

"Republican party's pledge to this policy won last election.

"(Signed) "ATKINSON,
"Secretary."

Senator George R. Carter sent several messages to friends in power at Washington, among them being messages to Senators and heads of departments, the principal one, however, being to the President of the United States, as follows:

"President Roosevelt, White House:

"Republican majority impossible if lepers from mainland, are sent here. Native object also to Federal control of their afflicted, while all classes take pride in their care."

BAND GOES TO HILO ON TUESDAY

Today the Territorial band will play the steamer off, the Zealandia being scheduled to sail at noon. The Sunday afternoon concert will be given at Makiki Island, Waikiki, at 3 p. m. On Tuesday noon the band will leave for Hilo on the steamer Kinau to give a series of public concerts there and will return to Honolulu on Saturday, January 24. The last concert in Honolulu before the departure for Hawaii will take place at Emma Square Monday evening.

An English explorer in Western Australia claims to have discovered a tribe of black Jews.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is holding up army nominations because of charges of injustice.

WILCOX'S MILEAGE IS ATTACHED BY HIS CREDITORS

The Delegate In Congress From Hawaii Is Forced to Pay His Debts.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Creditors of Delegate Robert W. Wilcox, of the Territory of Hawaii, have attached the \$2000 which is due him as mileage, for the short session of Congress.

E. G. WALKER.

The financial difficulties of Delegate Wilcox have been a matter of talk in Washington and Hawaii, for more than two years past. Before the close of his first session, Wilcox was in debt and certain retail houses in Washington were making inquiries as to his financial standing at home. Persons from here were asked to recommend attorneys who might undertake the collection of the sums due.

Recent letters here indicate that the illness of the Delegate was not the cause of the trouble in which he finds himself. The first tour of duty was an expensive one for the Delegate, he then having his entire family with him. The family lived in an elaborate manner, according to the statements made to visiting Hawaiians, who were told of the matter by creditors. The salary of the Delegate is \$5,000 a year, and he receives in addition mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile, which adds the tidy sum of \$2,000 to his stipend. The salary of a member cannot be attached, but the mileage is a different matter.

PRESIDENT BACKS UP KNOX IN ASKING LAWS FOR TRUSTS

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Following up Attorney General Knox's request of Congress that some legislation be made to control the trusts, President Roosevelt today had a conference with Speaker Henderson and Congressman Grosvener of Ohio, talking over his own plans for trust legislation and trying to make them fit the action that Congress is enabled to make under the Constitution.

The President is said to have reiterated most of his former statements with regard to the trusts. He told the Congressmen that he was anxious to secure trust legislation at this session of Congress, but that whatever action is taken should be on lines of caution. He believed that the states could not, by separate legislation, control the trusts, but thought through publicity of all the stock dealings of the big corporations, or those that come under the head of trusts, if such could be forced, that many of the evils would be cleared away. He stated that he did not consider it advisable that the tariff on goods dealt in by the trusts should be removed, as it would be necessary to take action looking for the protection of the small men at the same time that we are dealing with the octopus.

President Roosevelt has been careful to point out that he does not wish to legislate simply against big corporations, because he considers that they are a necessity in handling the larger



THE PRESIDENT.

of our industries, but he draws the line sharply when the big corporation becomes what can be termed a trust. At present the United States has no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state, owing to the fact that each state has its own corporation laws. The President believes that some method can be devised, so that the Congress of the country will be enabled to make one corporation law for all the states and make this such that the government can control the corporations that overstep the bounds and become trusts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized its chairman, Senator Lodge, to report favorably the bill for the ratification, by the United States, of the treaty between the American republics proposed by the Pan-American Congress which held its sessions in the City of Mexico last year.

The bill will probably pass the Senate as there is nothing in it that can any way injure the United States but there is much to relieve it of responsibility as protector, through the Monroe Doctrine, of the South American republics, as it provides that after being signed by all the republics any differences between them shall be settled by an arbitration tribunal similar to that provided for by The Hague agreement.

The treaty itself differs considerably with the one adopted by the leading world powers in their conference at The Hague. The resolutions adopted at The Hague Conference and later formulated into a treaty providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes are not obligatory or binding upon the signatory powers for the settlement of such disputes by enforced arbitration but amount simply to an agreement between the powers "to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of all international differences." The Pan-American arbitration treaty is designed only to fit the Western Hemisphere and provides for compulsory arbitration.

The United States can easily sign such a treaty but from the start of the Pan-American arbitration scheme some twelve years ago it has had opposition from some of the South American republics, so that it may yet be years before the treaty will be signed by all of the countries, although all of their delegates agreed to it at the Mexican conference.

The smaller republics are anxious for obligatory arbitration for they see in such a measure their only strong arm of defence. They are not large enough to support big armies and navies and such a treaty, if rigidly adhered to, would form a strong defense for them.

The new treaty will be prospective and in no wise retrospective for the differences that may arise among American republics at a date posterior to the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

Peru, the country most strongly advocating obligatory arbitration at the Congress, is now at work planning and procuring means to again control a powerful army with which she can attack Chile and the latter country is strengthening its defenses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—A blizzard prevails over Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The telegraph and railroad services are badly crippled. The Rock Island and Union Pacific trains in Iowa and all the railroad lines leading from this point to the Pacific coast are in difficulties. Few trains are running and the overland mail, including European mails for the Orient and Australia, are behind schedule. Reports indicate a considerable loss to ranchmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Henry Oxnard, who, in behalf of the beet sugar trust, is trying to defeat the bill for a reduction of tariff on Philippine products, is sanguine that the bill will not pass. It is possible a reduction of fifty per cent under the Dingley tariff may be granted.

PREPARING AN APPEAL

Tanbara Still Has a Long Time to Live.

The attorneys for Tanbara Gisaburo, the murderer of Captain Jacobson, have finally begun preparing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and the execution of the condemned murderer may be delayed for months and probably for a year. Stenographer Avery has been requested by Attorney Thompson to make up a transcript of the evidence in the murder trial before Judge Estee which will be used in an application for writ of error.

It is almost time to hear from President Roosevelt regarding the reprieve granted to Tanbara if he uses the cable for that purpose. There has been just time enough for the papers in the case to reach Washington, and action by the President is expected within a short time, as he has before him all the information that may be required. A complete record was sent to Attorney General Knox by United States Attorney Breckons as well as his recommendations in the matter, and Secretary Cooper also sent on the facts upon which the Governor acted, so there is no reason for delay. It is not expected that the reprieve will be approved as it was given simply to allow time for an appeal, and has now served its purpose. Even though President Roosevelt does not grant a further stay there will still be ample time to perfect the appeal, as when Judge Estee again passes sentence upon Tanbara he will fix the date at least sixty days ahead.

THE PHILIPPINES TO HAVE A NATIVE CONSTABULARY

(Continued from page 1.)

scale. Mr. Cameron points out that the Philippines have lost a trade opportunity in China during the last few months, for the scarcity of rice at the latter point would have given them a good market for the Philippine product had conditions been such as to allow them to grow and supply the commodity.

Brewster Cameron was in Honolulu some weeks ago on his way from Manila to Washington and while here discussed the agricultural phase of the Philippine situation. He declared that the rinderpest had killed off thousands of the water buffalo. The natives depended entirely upon these for the heavy work in the fields and with their loss rushed into the cities and preyed upon other people. They had no money with which to import other animals from Java, Sumatra, or China, although they could have secured them cheaply in those places. There would have been a good opening for a private concern to import animals in large numbers and sell to the natives, but much of this work would have had to be done on credit so no one undertook it and the country's only remedy would be from Congress. In addition to the buffalo the rinderpest swept away innumerable droves of horses and herds of cattle.

ANACONDA, Mont., Dec. 28.—With a left-arm hook Robert Fitzsimmons floored his former manager, Clark Ball, in the lobby of the Thornton hotel a few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning. The blow struck Ball squarely on the point of the jaw and he was knocked against a corner of the desk at the end of the counter. His head came in violent contact with a sharp corner and a laceration resulted. In another fraction of a second, Ball was prostrate and out. He was revived in a few seconds and his bleeding head bathed. He was not seriously injured and was apparently as well as ever within fifteen minutes after the blow was struck. The trouble was precipitated by the fact that last night Ball severed his connection with the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons combination and signed a contract with Jack Munroe whereby the local miner, who had stood before for four rounds a week ago Saturday night is to be the star attraction of an athletic show managed by the former manager of "Lanky Bob." When the men met tonight there was some wrangling and Ball called Fitzsimmons a liar when the blow was struck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—According to the Herald's La Paz (Bolivia) correspondent the Comercio publishes an official message received by the Bolivian government from its minister in Brazil, saying that the solution of the Acre incident is progressing satisfactorily and that he hopes the difficulty will soon be settled.

The Peruvian representative has had a long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the boundaries of the province of Huancano. The question will probably be settled by arbitration, the President of Argentina to act as arbitrator.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The House passed the Coinage bill after one hour's debate, for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coinage at face value.

E. G. WALKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Today the House passed the Senate bill for the redemption and recoinage of Hawaiian silver. Under its terms Hawaiian silver certificates will be redeemed in two years. The bill provides for silver coins being received either in Hawaii or the United States for the payment of dues. Standard silver coins of the United States will be exchanged for the coin of Hawaii at face value. The President is said to be in favor of the measure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—It is believed that Austria-Hungary and Italy will protest against Russian warships entering the Dardanelles. France and Germany will not protest. France feels an obligation under its treaty to assist Russian undertakings and Germany is waiting to see if Turkey, to ensure further neutrality, will satisfy German claims. Austria-Hungary and Italy regard the possible advent of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean as a menace to the integrity of their seaboard.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—George C. Perkins was renominated for United States Senator today in the Republican caucus.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP GULSTAN



BISHOP GULSTAN'S FUNERAL PASSING FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

"Requiescat in pace," chanted Pro-Vicar Libert.

"Amen," sang the choir; and as the words died away, lost in the strains of the organ, a congregation which filled to overflowing the Catholic Cathedral, with bowed heads, waited for the passing beneath the sacred roof of the mortal remains of Gulstan, Bishop of Panopolis, whose rule over the diocese had been marked by progress and whose memory will be kept green in the hearts of all who knew him.

Notable indeed was the gathering in the Cathedral, for it was a company which knows no common creed, worship in no single form, owns no uniform allegiance. Men and women of all nationalities and religions there were assembled to do honor to the man who as priest, bishop and gentleman endeared himself to thousands of Hawaiians. The incense of the sweetest flowers made heavy the air, and the solemn stillness which reigned within the walls bore testimony to the heart-felt grief which united all in the moment of the last rites. The tributes to the memory of the late head of the Catholic church in the Hawaiian Islands were offered at his bier, not by his churchmen alone, but by hundreds of others who followed the casket containing the soulless clay to the tomb.

The Cathedral was filled early in the day, though the services were to take place at 10 o'clock, and the devout who had known the departed in the close relationship of spiritual adviser, dotted the interior of the building as they murmured their petitions for the rest of his soul. The crowd came from every part of the city, the streets leading to the Cathedral being filled early, and the lines of carriages and marching men clogging the surrounding thoroughfares long before the hour for the mass. The interior of the edifice was transformed by the decorations. All along the gallery rail depended masses of black and white, and the note of color was carried into the altar. The throne of the Bishop was covered in black, and on the gospel side of the altar a skull and cross-bones bore mute testimony to the shortness of human life.

The casket rested on an elevated bier erected in the center of the church. The black of its covering and the white of its decoration were almost hidden in the masses of flowers. Such a profusion of these fragrant testimonials of the affection of a bereaved people has been seldom seen. Crosses in carnations and marguerites, branches of roses and leis of ilima and malle alike were cast in artistic profusion on the terraces of the bier and about its base. At the foot of the dead lay a wreath in the tri-color of France, his native land, to which his memory turned even at the last, and which divided his affections with the tropic land of his

adoption. Flowers appeared everywhere, the lectern, draped in black and white, being relieved by wreaths of blooms. And while the soft light of the candles was shed upon the shades of the fragrant flowers, it threw into high relief, as well, the draped casket, on which rested the mitre of the Bishop and the golden crook, symbol of the office which he had so long decorated. The first seats around the bier were occupied by the consular representatives of the two nations whose subjects to such great degree make up the church, M. Antoine Vizzavona of France sitting at the left of the altar, and senhor M. De Souza Canavarro of Portugal at the right. Behind these were the pall bearers, while Mr. Cooper, the representative of the Governor, surrounded by his staff, occupied the front row of chairs on the one side and representatives of the Federal judiciary and other officials of the government occupied those on the other side. The consular corps, members of the professions, and representative business men of the city gathered in the space reserved about the bier, and the people filled to its capacity the remainder of the church, the galleries and the space about the windows. There was not a foot which was unoccupied.

The service for the dead was read by Pro-Vicar Libert, assisted by Fathers Clement, Stephen, Mathias and Valentin, and the choral portions were rendered by the Brothers of St. Louis College. The mass was followed by the special service about the bier, and with its conclusion, the procession of the priests and their attendants was formed and the body was conveyed from the Cathedral to the tomb.

From the Cathedral to Hotel street, awaiting the termination of the services in the church, the procession was in line, needing only the signal of the marshal, S. J. Salter, to take up the sad march to the tomb. Resting on Hotel street was a platoon of police officers under Captain Kane and two mounted officers, Senior Captain Parker being in command. Behind them was a place left for the Territorial band, under Captain Berger. Then came fifty little girls from the Sacred Heart convent school, under nuns of the order, followed by graduates and sixty native women wearing black lolokus. The boys of St. Louis school came next, and behind them was the Concordia band, in uniforms of white. The Lusitana Society, numbering nearly a hundred Portuguese men, were arranged two by two, followed by the San Antonio Society of a hundred men, and the Holy Ghost Society. The members of Damien Council, Young Men's Institute, were out in large numbers. The pupils of St. Louis College and the School band were next in line, under Brother Thomas and the faculty. The altar boys, in red cassocks and lace surplices, came next, leading brilliant coloring to the otherwise somber aspect of the procession. One boy carried the Bishop's mitre, another his crozier, another the vessel containing holy water, and still another bore the censer. Pro-Vicar Libert and all the priests preceded the bier, which was drawn by four black horses. The first carriage directly behind the bier was

occupied by Mons. A. Vizzavona, consul for France, and Senhor A. De Souza Canavarro, consul for Portugal. Other members of the consular corps followed, together with Secretary of the Territory Cooper, Adjutant General Soper, and the Governor's staff in dress uniform. Other territorial and Federal officials were in carriages.

When finally, about 11 o'clock, the Territorial band, which was stationed opposite the Cathedral entrance, commenced playing the "Dead March in Saul," the thousands of people lining Fort street knew that the church services were over. Soon the ushers, George Sea, F. C. Creedon and Harry Davison, appeared, followed by the pall bearers carrying the heavy metallic casket. The pall bearers were Hon. S. M. Damon, F. A. Schaefer, Justice A. Perry, Prince Kawananakoa, John Ena, John Hughes, F. W. Macfarlane, Dr. Walters, J. F. Eckardt, Brother Bertram.

The procession moved slowly along the route to the cemetery, uncovered heads of thousands lining the streets its entire length. The adoration of the beloved Bishop was shown by the hundreds of people who walked the dusty streets to the grave. The various bands alternated in playing the Dead March. Business houses were closed and all workers were given an opportunity to pay their respects to the deceased prelate.

Upon arrival at the cemetery the casket was borne into the grounds by the pall bearers between serried lines of people of all the nationalities represented here. The grave was a cement lined receptacle on the makai side of the big black cross in the center of the cemetery. The casket was placed upon the straps, and when Father Libert had sprinkled the casket and grave with holy water and the brothers of St. Louis College commenced the chanting of the service, it was lowered automatically into its last resting place. As it disappeared from view, sobbing was heard. At this point Consul Vizzavona stepped forward and delivered the eulogy in French, the translation of which is as follows:

Reverend Brothers and Sisters: It is with the most profound respect that I bow down to this newly opened and hallowed grave which awaits the entombment of the head of the French Catholic Mission in Hawaii. I will not undertake to relate the apostleship of the Right Rev. Gulstan P. Repert, for whose loss we grieve today. You knew him as well as I. He was one of that noble phalanx of missionaries who, renouncing everything and giving up family, friends and country forever, have come to the Hawaiian Islands in the past fifty years to spread the faith and teach lessons of inexhaustible charity. Poor they come, poor they live, poor they die.

During the ten years I have spent in Honolulu I have been able to thoroughly appreciate Monsignor Gulstan Repert's kindness, uprightness, piety and love of duty as a prince of the church. His motto was everything for others and nothing for himself.

It is on account of the noble feelings which inspired him until he felt the burden of the disease that was to end

his life, that I, as the representative of France, his mother country, which he so strongly loved until he breathed his last—and he loved with a Breton's heart—and as his sincere and devoted friend, I feel in duty bound to pay to his memory the last testimony of esteem and affection, and also to ask all who were acquainted with him to keep his memory in pious regret and tender remembrances.

Monsignor Gulstan, adieu.

When at last the grave was closed in, Hawaiian women covered the mound with the beautiful floral tributes which had been sent to the Mission by hundreds, the multitude went its way, and the last sad rites were finished.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Old Parishoner of Bishop Restarick.

Mrs. J. A. Barnes who died in this city on Monday, January 5, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1827, of parents whose ancestors came to Massachusetts in 1639. Her maiden name was Currence Bostwick and after her marriage to Mr. J. A. Barnes in 1854, she went at once to live in Delaware, Ohio. In 1888 Mrs. Barnes removed to San Diego, California, where she made her home with her son, Dr. F. J. Barnes, until she came to Honolulu in the latter part of 1901 to visit another son, W. P. Barnes, at whose house on Beretania street she died. Mrs. Barnes has, for many years, been deeply interested in the work of the Episcopal church of which she was a devoted member. From the time she went to Ohio she was identified with St. Peter's Church and at San Diego at St. Paul's Church where Bishop Restarick was rector. She was for years secretary of the Mission Chapter of the Guild and an active member of the Woman's Auxiliary. It was a source of much gratification to her that Bishop Restarick, her old rector, could be with her in her last illness. He administered the Holy Communion to her on Christmas day, and read the burial service over her at St. Andrew's Cathedral on January 5, when she was laid to rest in Nuuanu cemetery. It is intended later to remove the remains to Ohio.

Besides her son here she leaves two others, Dr. F. J. Barnes of San Diego, Dr. Bostwick Barnes of Douglas, Arizona, and a daughter, Mrs. W. D. Cherrington, of Athens, Ohio.

Mrs. Barnes was a woman of marked intellectual ability and had a keen interest in the affairs of the world up to a few days before her death. Her piety was of that deep, quiet kind which made her greatly beloved by all who knew her. May she rest in peace.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and rest baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: JESSON LTD., Cape Town. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands, free. FORTY COPE, Boston, U. S. A. Sole Traders, CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Kickapoo Oil

Conquers Cramps and Colic

"Every winter I have a bad spell with my stomach and bowels which has made me lay off from work about 2 weeks generally. Up to this year I have had to wear it out as the doctors didn't seem to size up my trouble right. When my annual attack began this winter I bought some Kickapoo Indian Oil and used it according to directions and in 3 days I was at work and feeling fine. A 25 cent bottle of your Kickapoo Indian Oil saved me a week and a half's wages."—Frank Bacon, St. Paul, Minn.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

NEW SILVER STILL IN THE TREASURY

There is less than \$100,000 of Hawaiian silver in the Territorial treasury which can be sent to the mint for recoinage into United States coins. Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday that the total amount of silver on hand was \$89,000, which included also American coins. Besides this, however, there are \$16,000 in Hawaiian quarters which have never left the treasury since their coinage. Altogether, Treasurer Kepoikai estimates the amount of Hawaiian silver in circulation at less than \$900,000.

Originally there was coined \$1,000,000 at the San Francisco United States mint, under an act of the legislature passed in 1880. This permitted the coinage of dollars, half dollars, quarters and twelve and a half cent pieces. The law as passed gave authority also for the coinage of gold coins up to double eagles.

The contract for the bullion was given to Claus Spreckels, and he is said to have made a neat profit off of it. There were coined \$500,000 in dollars, \$250,000 in half dollars, \$125,000 in quarters, and \$25,000 in dimes. A few years ago all the dimes were gathered in by a syndicate, which held them for coin collectors. Now the dimes are said to be worth 40 cents apiece. A similar attempt was made to corner the 25 cent pieces, but it was abandoned because of their great number and the fact that 64,000 quarters were always retained in the treasury. The Territory, of course, is ahead by not being compelled to redeem the silver, as a large quantity of it has been taken from circulation, variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

GREAT GRUMBLERS

Grumbling Will Cease if Honolulu People Follow This Advice.

Backache is the first grumbling warning. The kidneys give it, if you heed it not.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Look out for trouble, it will surely come. Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only. They cure every form of kidney ill. The experience of Honolulu people proves this. Here's a case in point. Mr. F. Metcalf, of this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, failing in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell), I procured at the Hollister Drug Co. some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Admiral Dewey is in Porto Rico. The House has passed the pure food bill. Earl Rosslyn was fleeced by sharpers on an Atlantic steamer. Admiral Wildes has been ordered home from the Asiatic station. Denmark was swept by a storm that did enormous damage. Thousands of lives were lost in the Andian, Russian Asia, earthquake. Rockefeller gave a million dollars to Chicago University for a Christmas present. Dr. Davidson may become the archbishop of Canterbury to succeed Dr. Temple, deceased. Macquart's company has disbanded. Macquart has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.
R. A. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 7.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
Re. sp. Clam Macpherson, McDonald, from Antwerp.
Ship Kaula, from Pearl Harbor.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullitt, from Kilauea, towing disabled steamer Wailaleale.

Thursday, Jan. 8.
Tug Kaena, from Pearl Harbor.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.
Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 7.
Stmr. Hawaii, Nelson, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kaula and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullitt, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 8.
Am. schr. William Nottingham, Seale, for Port Townsend, at 8:15 a. m.
Am. bk. Star of Bengal, Henderson, for Port Townsend, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Alaskan, Hanfeld, for Kahului at 5 p. m.

SAILING TODAY.

R. A. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at noon.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.
Ship Marion Chilcott, Nelson, for San Francisco.
Ship S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, for the Sound in ballast.

DUE TODAY.

O. and O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Maui, Kona and Kau ports.

NEXT MAIL FROM ORIENT.

Jan. 12.—Per S. S. Gaelic from Yokohama.

NEXT MAIL FROM COLOMBES.

Jan. 12.—Per S. S. Ventura.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Today.—Per S. S. Zealandia for San Francisco at noon.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.
Per stmr. Kinu, Jan. 6, for Hilo—William Nottley, David Kaupipouli, Miss J. M. Barnard, S. Schwitzer, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, T. E. Wall, L. J. Warren, W. O. Smith, W. E. Skinner, J. M. Ross and wife, S. D. Pool, H. A. Higelow, J. K. Nottley, D. F. Nottley, H. A. Higelow, M. K. Hughes, W. E. Skinner, Mrs. M. K. Nottley, Mrs. Charles Nottley, Miss Angus, Miss M. A. Hughes, Miss C. M. K. Nottley, Miss L. Nottley, Mrs. McCubbin, Mrs. I. Rosario and 3 children, W. J. Robinson, F. E. Thompson and wife, Miss Wery, M. T. Furtado, Alec Lindsay, Jr., H. R. Hitchcock, T. R. Keyworth, Mrs. L. A. Like, Mrs. J. A. Akana, for Hana; H. Howell, for Mahukona; L. Taberner, F. S. Dodge, James B. Loring, E. Langeheim and wife, for Makana; Mrs. Yun Pin, for Lahaina; Mrs. J. Dudoit and two children; for Kawaihae: Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. Carl Widemann, Charles Nottley, W. A. Kinney, for Lanipohohoe; Rev. R. Kobayashi, Miss Tanaka; for the Volcano: Miss Nelson, Charles N. Nelson.
Per stmr. Claudine, Jan. 6, for Kaula—C. C. Perkins, J. P. Baldwin, Miss R. Arto, J. H. Painter, Mrs. J. S. Medeiros and child, J. W. Ferguson, for Hana; Dr. McMillan, for Lahaina; Mrs. D. E. Ayers and daughter.

PREPARING TO FEED THE OIL-BURNERS

The Union Oil Company is pushing the work of preparing to handle big quantities of fuel oil as fast as possible. They are laying a pipe line from Iwila to the makai side of the coal wharf, in order to connect the berth of their oil vessels with the tanks, and metal is pounding metal pretty fast in the work of constructing the latter at Iwila. A new tank is now nearly completed.
Yesterday the old hulk, Kaimiloa, formerly Hawaii's proud man-of-war, was hauled in from the stream to a berth in the inner dock of the new Hakefield wharf, and tanks will be placed in her at once in order that she may carry oil from the pipe line to vessels in the harbor needing it. In this way oil-burners can be discharging their cargoes one side, while the hulk will come alongside the vessel on the opposite and fill her bunkertanks.

Promotion for Two Steamer Skippers

Captain "Tom" Dowdell will rush the Zealandia back to the Coast just as fast as that old steamer is able to travel, for he must be back there in time to transfer and take charge of the Alameda on her next trip to Honolulu, as Captain Herriman, the popular Alameda skipper of the past, has been appointed to the command of the Sonoma in succession to Captain Van Otterdorp, who has retired after long service with the Oceanic Company.

Motorship Making Time.

The oilburner Enterprise arrived at San Francisco on December 27, after a good round trip to Hilo. She made the down journey in eight days three and one-half hours, and the return journey to San Francisco in seven days and twenty-two hours.

Obj. to Fuel Oil Refuse.

Waterfronters in San Francisco are objecting to the refuse thrown overboard from vessels burning oil, on the ground that it leaves the harbor in a filthy condition, interfering with mooring boats and small boats.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WAILALEALE BROKE SHAFT AT KILAUEA

The Inter-Island company's steamer Wailaleale while entering Kilauea, Kauai, on Tuesday from Honolulu broke her shaft and was brought into Honolulu yesterday afternoon in tow of the steamer Ke Au Hou which was at Kapaia at the time the Wailaleale met with the accident.
As the steamer was entering Kilauea at slow speed Captain Mosher signalled to the engineer to go astern and in carrying out this order the shaft broke in the sleeve. There was no other damage, and a telephone message was at once sent to the Ke Au Hou asking that vessel to tow her to Honolulu.
Captain Tullitt took the Ke Au Hou to Kilauea and left there with the Wailaleale in tow at 6:05 p. m. Tuesday, arriving here, after a smart job of towing had been performed, at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Wailaleale was of course unable to discharge her freight and brought it back to Honolulu while the Ke Au Hou also had to bring some of her outward freight back here but left port again yesterday afternoon to discharge it at her regular ports of call and get a return cargo.
A new shaft will be placed in the Wailaleale immediately.

WILL MAKE UP BILL'S.

(Continued from Page 5.)

In the view of many of the members the pronouncement of the party on labor is second only, and efforts will be made to secure the passage of laws which will reserve for Hawaiians all labor upon the public works, and which will also make it impossible for the native people to be discriminated against in the lines of endeavor for which they are peculiarly fitted. In the list of enactments which are proposed will be an eight-hour law.
The system of taxation will be the subject of a measure which it is hoped will secure careful and complete consideration. The measure will be drawn carefully after the county bill has been passed upon, so that it will be in accordance with the provisions of the act and the reform of the system is contemplated by the men who have the matter in hand.

Among the provisions which will be prepared for insertion in the appropriation bills will be clauses which will provide for the Ex-Queen and for the wards of the Territory at Kalaupapa, as well as for homes for the non-leperous children of leper parents.

Bills alone will not occupy the time of the legislators, but there will be many resolutions as well. The legislature will send to Congress recommendations that Hawaii be erected into a state, and urging that the needed public buildings and improvements of the harbors and lights be granted.

The matters of schools and highways will come under the province of the counties, when the bill providing for their erection is passed, and consequently there will be no need for extended Territorial consideration of improvements. In the event of the seeming danger that there will be any delay in the taking effect of the measure the legislature will be asked to appropriate for their extension and repair.

The members of the Central Committee will be asked at the next meeting to provide a committee for the carrying through of this system of preparing work for the legislature and the members who have been actively discussing it are of opinion that there will be no difficulties attending the speedy preparation of the bills necessary to accomplish all the objects aimed at in the platform of the party.

Transport Sheridan Coming.

The transport Sheridan, Captain Peabody, is expected to arrive here on January 8 from San Francisco on her way to Guam and Manila, carrying many passengers but few troops.

King Cyrus at the Sound.

The schooner King Cyrus, on her way from Honolulu to Puget Sound, passed in at Port Townsend on December 27.

Barks Arrived at Sound.

The bark C. D. Bryant and Norwegian bark Excelsior arrived at Port Townsend on December 27.

Amy Turner Returning.

The bark Amy Turner sailed from San Francisco on December 28 for Hilo.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. On application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. H. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THEY FOUGHT DEATH OFF CAPE HORN

The British ship Clam Macpherson, McDonald, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, brings a story of tragedy and heroism in an incident of the voyage while rounding the Horn.
A Scotch apprentice boy lost his life by falling from the rigging of the vessel into the sea, and Mate Shaw, an Irish boatswain, and two Chilean sailors made a brave attempt at rescue, but failed.

The Clam Macpherson had a fairly good voyage until reaching the Horn, where, on October 31, she struck a heavy gale, hail squalls and a villainous southwest sea. Just as the gale was coming on, and as the ship was rolling dangerously, men were sent aloft to loosen the fore-topmast. Among those who went up was William Todd, a 16-year-old apprentice. The work was completed and the young Scotchman made an effort to reach the deck. In stepping from the lower topmast yard to the top mast rigging he missed his hold and his companions were horrified as they saw his body twirling down towards the deck. He fell on the lower rigging, the fall breaking two rat lines about ten feet above the vessel's rail, and then was swept off into the sea.

Quickly a life-buoy and a line were thrown to him. He caught hold of the line and held on for a few seconds, but with every roll of the ship his arms were nearly jerked from their socket, and he finally had to let go.

Meanwhile a life boat was being launched. The boatswain was the first to risk his life in the boiling seas by clambering into the boat. Mate Shaw followed him, but the sailors seemed to stand aloof from the risk until two Chilean sailors made a rush and also entered the boat. Captain McDonald gives these latter great praise for their bravery. As the boat was launched, the seas caught it, and driving it hard against the side of the vessel, stove a hole in it. The boat, of course, took in large quantities of water, and it was almost impossible to manage it, but the five brave men handling it stuck to their work and finally reached the life buoy that had been thrown to the drowning boy. The tanks of the boat kept afloat, but on reaching the buoy the hardy men found that the Scotch lad was nowhere in sight. By this time they were two miles away from the ship, which was also laboring heavily in the sea. They continued their search for over an hour, and finally gave up hope of finding the young apprentice.

Darkness would come on soon and the men had to reluctantly give up the search and return to their vessel. Every man was wet to the skin, the seas were pouring over the boat, and there was danger that they might not be able to reach the ship. After hard work they got alongside and took a line, which was fastened to the prow of the boat. They lay on the vessel's lee side, but it was impossible for those aboard the vessel to furnish any means of getting on board, as the big ship was rolling and at each turn seemed ready to swamp the boat alongside. As the vessel rolled, the lee rail went down to the water, and was thus put on a level with the rescuers' boat. Getting as close as possible to the ship, the men watched their chances and as the rail of the ship plunged into the water they jumped for it, and being grabbed by their fellows were safe on board. It took some time for this operation, and when an attempt was made to haul the damaged life boat on board the prow was torn out and it went adrift. The boat was then abandoned, as Captain McDonald did not wish to put his crew to any further risk in an effort to recover it.

The crew of the Macpherson are about as mixed a lot as ever entered this port on one vessel. They were shipped in Antwerp, and are made up of men from Chile, Holland, Germany, Sweden, England, the West Indies, the United States, Ireland, and Scotland.
The vessel will discharge a portion of her cargo of 2,500 tons of cement and phosphate at the Railway wharf and then proceed to Tacoma, where she will discharge the remainder and will load a cargo of wheat for the United Kingdom.

The second mate of the vessel has been ill throughout the voyage, and his place has been filled by the boatswain.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record January 2, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class
W. J. Lowrie—C. S. Desky.		D
C. S. Desky—Alex. Young.		D
C. S. Desky—C. S. Desky.		D
M. A. and F. K. Pa et al.—M. J. Whitford.		D

List of deeds filed for record January 5, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class
A. M. Caldeira—Gil Cabral.		D
Nalati et al.—A. Kawaiakulani.		D
Luka et al.—D. Kapohakamohewa.		D
M. E. Clark et al.—E. D. Tenney.		D
Trustee—A. O. Rosa, Trustee.		D
W. C. Achi—C. S. Bond.		D
Alad—Miss E. Kane.		D
S. K. Kaluauha—C. E. King.		D
Trustees Geo. Lansing & Co.—J. E. Berry.		D

List of deeds filed for record January 6, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class
P. Kalaia—S. J. Kalaia.		D
G. Goodman—A. J. Lopes.		D
F. A. Roberto—A. J. Lopes.		D

Dec. 19.—T. Alana and wife to C. L. Alana, D. p. land Waiohina, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000.

Dec. 20.—M. Kanohiki and husband to Emma De Fries D., one-half int. in R. P. 2160, 2161, 2162, Puna, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

Dowdell Co., Ltd., et al. to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D., one-half int. in R. P. 153, Konohele, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

Emma A. De Fries and husband to Withelmine Dowdell, D. R. P. 2162, 2161, 2160, Puna, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

Dec. 21.—H. M. Mulhee and wife to

M. Quai, D., por. lot B of R. P. 111, Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$600.

Haring Co. (firm) to P. Medcott, Trustee, D., real and personal property. Consideration \$1.

Estate of Ah Chu, by Assignee, to Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., D., por. lot 54 Volcano Road, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$1515.

D. Momona et al. to W. D. Kukaua, D., int. in po. land Pauwela, and int. in R. P. 2182, Pauwela, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$150.

G. Kello (K) to J. A. Paakiki (w), int. in R. P. 940 and int. in R. P. 1041, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$20.

J. A. Paakiki and husband to F. A. Schaefer & Co., D., por. Gr. 916, Haina, one-third int. in 2 Aps. of R. P. 759, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1710.

Estate of C. Akau, by Receiver, to Chung Tai (C), D., lot 39 of R. P. 669, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$2600.

J. de Camara and wife to J. J. Norbriga, D., por. Land Patent 4531, Kapaeha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$75.50.

K. Wahahuhu (widow) to A. S. Knudsen, D., kul. 8841, Pokiki, Waimea, Kauai. Consideration \$350.

Dec. 23.—J. F. Kelley and wife to Amy E. Day, D., lot 11 of Gr. 2789, Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1850.

L. G. Kellogg and wife to Mrs. M. E. Clark, D., 25 acres land, Wahiawa, Wai- alua, Oahu. Consideration \$155.

Puakaena and hsb to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 30 ft right of way across pes land, Kealia 2, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

M. Manunu and wf to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Kaula, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

Malupo and hsb to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Kaula, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

K. Nakooka to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Hookeana, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

S. Kananu and wf to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Keel 2, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

K. N. Gasper and hsb to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Keloa 1 and 2, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

G. P. Kamaouha and wf to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Kalamakapala, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

J. H. L. Kahena and wf to Kona & Kau Railway Co Ltd; D: 25 ft right of way across pes land, Keel 1, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1, etc.

British Craft Lost the Race.

When the French bark Brizeux and the British ship Norma left Honolulu on December 3 the captain of the latter declared that he could easily beat the Frenchman to the Coast. He failed to do this, however, as the Frenchman reached San Francisco several days in advance of the Norma, which did not arrive at Astoria until December 28.

BY AUTHORITY.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Nuzar Stock

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 23rd assessment due October 21, 1903, and delinquent December 21, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Honolulu.

Honolulu, October 22, 1902.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

JAS. F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.

2445—Dec. 30; Jan. 2, 6, 9.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1902, Mrs. Alice Robinson was admitted as an additional member of the firm of Gay & Robinson, which said firm is now composed of the following persons as copartners:

Mrs. Jane R. Gay, residence, Makawell, Kauai.
Mrs. Helen Robinson, residence, Makawell, Kauai.
Francis Gay, residence, Makawell, Kauai.
Aubrey Robinson, residence, Makawell, Kauai.
Mrs. Alice Robinson, residence, Makawell, Kauai.

2450—Jan. 6, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated May 25, 1899, made by W. M. Kalaia of Kahului, N. Kona, Hawaii, mortgagor, to the Kona Trading Company of Kailua, mortgagor, and recorded in the Registry office of Oahu, in book 192 on pages 507-508, the said mortgagee, the Kona Trading Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.
Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
The property covered by said mort-

gage consists of a part or parcel of land situate at Kealahou, North Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 20 acres more or less and being Lot No. 2 of the homesteads there situate, together with the buildings, appurtenances, etc., to the said property belonging. Terms cash, deed at purchaser's expense.

For further particulars apply to Kona Trading Company, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dated December —, 1902.

KONA TRADING COMPANY, Mortgages.

G. F. Maydwell, Kailua, Hawaii, Attorney for Mortgagee.

2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated September 28, 1899, made by Kalua Kapela and Wahinekapu of Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagors, to the Kona Trading Company of said Kailua, mortgagor, and recorded in the Registry office of Oahu, in book 213 on pages 312 and 313, the said mortgagee, the Kona Trading Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of a portion of grant No. 1601 of Kanehailua, situate in Moenaa, North Kona, and being the property formerly leased to W. Akau (Ch.) together with the buildings, appurtenances, etc., to the said property belonging. Terms cash, deed at purchaser's expense.

For further particulars apply to Kona Trading Company, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dated December —, 1902.

KONA TRADING COMPANY, Mortgages.

G. F. Maydwell, Kailua, Hawaii, Attorney for Mortgagee.

2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage, dated November 1st, 1899, made by Jesse Makainai of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, mortgagor, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered and conveyed by said mortgage consists of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

- Four lots in Kalihi being Ap. 1 and 13 of R. P. 3280 to Kekuewa and Lots 10 and 14 of R. P. 3606 to Pomakelani and Ap. 1 of R. P. 1502 on L. C. A. 1540 to Kahuku, making in all 6.60 acres.
- Premises covered by R. P. 3286 to Mahoe in said Kalihi covering 2.02 acres.
- A parcel of land in said Kalihi, being a portion of premises covered by R. P. 681 on L. C. A. 1204 to Kahola, covering .70 of an acre.
- One lot in the Kekio Tract adjoining Kapilani Park in said Waikiki, and also the houses and other structures upon the said premises in Kalihi, and the said premises in Kekio, and any other part of the said property with the appurtenances to the same appertaining and belonging, said lot in Kekio Tract being Lot 12 as described in book 172 at page 115, Hawaiian Registry of Deeds, being part of Apana 2 Land Commission Award No. 5931 to Pehu.

Terms: United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1902.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE, Mortgagee.

2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Wong Shu King and others to Yee Sing Tie, dated December 7th, 1900, recorded in Liber 213, page 490, now held by Lewers & Cooke, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.
Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, January 3th, 1903.

LEWERS & CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

A house lot on the makai side of Vineyard street in Honolulu, Oahu, being lot 2 of the Huckle Homestead premises, covered by Royal Patent 1885 in L. C. Award 6245 to Kalauekoku no Kalauekoku, the mortgaged lot being described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the S. E. side of Vineyard street, distant 191.5 feet S. E. from the corner of Liliha and Vineyard streets and running thence

1. S. 63° 50' W. 83.5 feet along lot 1 of Huckle Homestead;

2. S. 30° 10' E. 15 feet along Huckle Lane;